

BOUGLITON DEFIES STRIKE INVESTIGATORS TO CALL "MOTHER" JONES IN CASE

**Federal and State Authorities Clash Over
Jurisdiction in Hearing at Trinidad;
Gov. Ammons Denies He Is
Shielding Militia**

- THINIDAD, Feb. 16.—The authority of the congress of the United States collided with that of the state of Colorado today in the federal investigation of the coal miners' strike. Maj. Edward Boughton, judge-advocate of the Colorado National guard, representing Adj. Gen. John Chase, and claiming direct authorization from Gov. E. M. Ammons, told the house subcommittee that, in his personal opinion, it had no right to demand the appearance of "Mother" Mary Jones, held incommunicado as a military prisoner in San Rafael hospital here. He quoted the governor as "trusting" that the committee would not subpoena "Mother" Jones. The committee reserved its decision.

The clash of federal and state authority arose at the morning session, when Edward P. Costigan, of counsel for the strikers, asked the committee to issue a subpoena for "Mother" Jones, declaring that his clients desired her testimony and would be unable to secure her release without the aid of the committee. Immediately Major Joseph E. Sullivan, of the military authorities, appeared, and announced the committee's announcement that it would give its decision at a later time. The strikers put Wilmie Perotti, a young Italian, on the stand. He testified that he had been brought to Colorado, working first at the Trem mine, and later at Fredrick.

Counsel for the operators introduced contracts which Perotti admitted he had signed. The examination was brief.

The matter was put over until the afternoon session, when the committee heard arguments from Boughton and Ottmann. The former cited the decisions of state and federal courts in the Meyer case, in which it was decided that the state authorities have the right to imprison citizens without definite charges when the military has been called out to preserve order. He said the governor hoped that the com-

nittee would not issue the subpoena, and Major Boughton declared it as his personal opinion that it had not the right to do so.

Costigan replied, urging the committee to subpoena "Mother" Jones. He contended that the committee had the right to have her appear in public at 1734 Broadway, New York.

Major Boughton had previously had assured the committee that the military authorities would willingly permit "Mother" Jones to be questioned privately in San Rafael hospital or publicly in Denver.

Laxson Makes Plea.

At the close of the argument, John L. Laxson, Colorado member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, made a dramatic plea in behalf of "Mother" Jones and the strikers, and assumed responsibility for her actions.

It was brought out on cross-examination that the National Fuel company is not connected with the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the Victor-American or the Rocky Mountain, the three large operating concerns in northern Colorado.

Mr. George Hall, wife of an underground miner, related the story of a visit to her home by soldiers, who searched the place for arms. She also described an alleged incident at the time of the women's parade to San Rafael hospital, when she said she saw bystanders struck by soldiers with sabers and guns.

Undertaking Business Improves.

"Has the undertaking business improved since the strike commenced?" asked Representative Austin.

"It has improved a little," was the

of any disorder that might result from her appearance in public. This brought a noisy demonstration from the crowd in the theater where the hearing was held, and Chairman Foster sharply threatened to exclude the speaker if there was further disorder.

Following the temporary disposal of the "Mother" Jones question by the

reply

George Hall, husband of the preceding witness, testified regarding some of the same incidents she had described. He also told of a funeral procession being disturbed by a militiaman in an automobile.

"Was this soldier sober or drunk," asked Representative Sutherland.

"I think he was sober."

Good, that's the first sober soldier we have heard of since we have been out here," observed Sutherland.

Mail Held Up.

WHO DIED ON MAINE

ixteenth Anniversary of the
Havana Disaster Is
Observed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Homage to
the memory of the 160 men who

Willard Hanlon told of attempting to
send a registered letter to Robert Lih-
lik while the latter was a military
prisoner. The postmaster at Trinidad
told him that the letter could not be
delivered on account of military regu-
lations, he said.

"Was this the new Democratic post-
master?" queried Mr Austin (Repub-
lican)

"I don't know whether he had taken
office yet or not," was the answer.

The witness later explained that it
was the registry clerk who told him
that the letter could not be delivered.

men of the battleship Maine who spent their lives in the epoch-making tasking her in Havana harbor 16 years ago was paid today by the navy and army officers of the nation at Arlington National cemetery. Snow-covered graves were decorated with floral tributes and a staunch little vessel plowed through the ice floes of the Potomac, strewn sprigs of evergreen on the water. Over the graves a detachment of blue-jackets fired three volleys and national anthems and a single sounded "Taps."

Impressive exercises were held in person at Fort Myer, the blizzard making it impossible to carry out the program originally planned at the cemetery. Hundreds and braved the freezing blasts, gathered to participate in the ceremonies.

President Sends Tribute

President Wilson, confined by his physician's orders to the White house, sent a beautiful floral tribute. President Menocal of Cuba called an expression of the reverence of his government for the dead of the Maine tragedy, expressed deep regret that he could not participate in the services.

At the reception given for the returned prisoners of the Maine strike, Abraham Mariani also told of mailing to Chicago a registered letter which was not delivered.

Got Extra Pay as "Spotters."

Frank Wilson, a miner, who was watchman and tipple boss at the Bowen mine up to shortly before the calling of the strike, said he helped make out the payroll and was familiar with

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60 INJURED IN COLLISION TWO FRISCO TRAINS

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SPRINGFIELD Mo., Feb. 18.—Sixty persons were injured a score of them seriously and five probably fatally,

in a collision of two St. Louis & San Francisco railroad passenger trains at Nichols Junction, four miles west of here tonight. The trains were No. 8, running from Jolila and the west to St. Louis, and the other No. 104, running from Springfield to Kansas City. The accident occurred when No. 104, westbound, was pulling out of a switch. This train was struck sidewise by No. 8. Three of the coaches were hurled into a ditch. A call to Springfield brought a relief train with nurses and doctors to the scene within less than an hour after the accident occurred. All the injured were brought to a hospital here.

STEP into the store today, any time, and whether you make a purchase or not, you will be pleased to show you the exceptional value we are now offering, on—fitting of:

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Tonight, 7:30. FULL HOUSE EXPECTED
This Morning, 10 o'clock.

COME!!!

CARNEGIE EDUCATIONAL BOARD INVESTIGATES VERMONT SCHOOLS

New York, Feb. 16.—The first of a series of all the educational facilities of all the states in the Union has just been completed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The state selected was Vermont, and the work was undertaken at the request of a committee of the state legislature, which desired to examine and improve its entire educational system.

A summary of the foundation's report was made public today. One of the recommendations is the transfer to the public schools of the money that the state now gives to colleges. The University of Vermont, Middlebury college and Norwich university, no one of which is owned or controlled by the state, have recently received \$100,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000 in 1912. The report recommends the withdrawal of this subsidy because the state cannot afford a regular university; because it is unlikely to give public money and public property to private corporations; because the colleges have not used their funds wisely; and because they get no credit for the money they give to the state, and it is evident that they will be cared for through private benefactors.

The public schools on the other

hand need money. They provide the entire education of more than nine-tenths of the children in the state. Half of the teachers, however, have had no professional training and are paid only \$4 a week or less. The report recommends that the state spend on the common schools what it now gives the colleges and as much more as it can afford, giving the teachers better training and better salaries; providing them with more aid and guidance through better supervision and a more helpful state administration. It is recommended that the state train a class of teachers that were established in the high schools in 1910 be multiplied so that every new teacher in the state should be a high school graduate with professional training. These classes graduated more than a hundred such teachers last year, and soon will be able to supply the entire staff of the state schools. The two state normal schools, the abandonment of which is recommended, have provided less than a dozen such teachers each year.

New Program of Studies. It is further recommended that the teachers, together with a new state commissioner of education, several deputy commissioners and a number of supervisors, gradually work out a new program of studies for the schools which, without interfering with its academic character, will relate it more closely to the daily life of the pupils. It is recommended that the high schools include vocational courses, that there be special agricultural schools, and that the work of the State Agricultural college be made of greater value to the farmers. Further school consolidation, with transportation wherever necessary, is also recommended both for elementary and high schools so that every community may be within reach of first rate schools instead of scattering its money and care among a large number that are inferior.

Referring further to the existing system in Vermont, the report says it is very good in many respects.

The governor recommended such a study as has been made by the foundation to the legislature and the legislature in November, 1910, constituted an educational commission with Judge John H. Watson of the supreme court, as chairman, and representative citizens like Theodore N. Vall, president of the American Telegraph & Telephone company, and Frank H. Brooks, president of the Fairbanks Scale company, and representative educators like Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, New York, as members. In February, 1911 this commission asked the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to undertake the study. Under the direction of its president, Henry S. Pritchett, a dozen members of the staff of the foundation and specialists from Columbia, Harvard and Wisconsin universities and from the United States bureau of statistics devoted six months to study in the field and an equal time to the examination and presentation of their records and suggestions.

GALLINGER WOULD CHANGE THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader, today introduced an amendment to the tariff laws proposing that 30 per cent of the income tax collected in each state shall be paid over to the state treasurer to be equitably distributed to the various cities and towns. Senator Gallinger said his object was to reduce the local tax rates.

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the conditions of work and pay in the mine. He said that some of the miners were given extra pay as "spotters" to watch the organization of the United Mine Workers. He said that in the company's payroll, in one instance, two men worked on one check number, so that it appeared that one man received their combined earnings. The witness produced letters purporting to establish the existence of "blacklists" in Colorado mines. The letters instructed superintendents not to employ certain named men who were said to be union organizers. He said the companies had made a practice of refusing to employ union men. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he knew of no instance of so-called blacklists being sent from one company to another.

Witness Wants to Swear.

Mike Sikora, a miner of long experience, was admonished by the sergeant-at-arms to cease the use of profanity in his account of an alleged dismissal for belonging to the union. He related a long series of grievances, including alleged short weights and "lost" cars. Mr. Boughton tried in vain to repress the enthusiasm of the witness, who shouted his answers and stood up and gesticulated in his excitement. Sikora told of an alleged assault by a soldier. "He hit me with the butt of a gun and knocked me down," he shouted. "Then he said to me, 'Get up, you wait, wait,' warned Mr. Boughton accordingly. "Did he kick you?" "Yes, sure, he kicked me. And by 'Hare, hold on,' admonished Boughton. "How old are you?" he asked after a few more questions. "Well, gentlemen, how old do you think I look?" queried the irrepressible witness, turning confidentially to the court. He finally consented to state his age as 37, which he apparently considered sufficient explanation of his admission that "I never monkey with a soldier."

Tells of Search for Guns.

The witness told of the various searches of the Ludlow tent colony. He declared that the soldiers not only took guns, knives and razors, but money and watches. "The soldiers broke down a door," he declared, "but the captain made them fix it up again. One of the gentlemen," he said, "was searching our tents, we stood and sang the union war song; they can't scare me."

Then Mr. Boughton turned his witness over to Fred Herrington of counsel for

the operators, for cross-examination. Explaining his dismissal from the Oak View mine two years ago, he said he had tried to organize a union, and "the superintendent fired me."

Frank Potter, a striker, told of going to the Ludlow postoffice. He was ordered away by the militia, he declared. He said he had been notified by the postmaster that there was a package in the office for him, but that the soldiers told him he could not get his mail.

Two Tents Burned.

The witness said that last Saturday night two tents in the Rugby colony were burned. "And that's what we found beside the burned tents Sunday morning," he declared, producing a "clip" of cartridges which he said fitted the Springfield rifle carried by the state troops.

Harvard V. Rice, secretary of the board of education at Rugby, where the Primrose mine is located, told of being marched out of the Rugby camp by militiamen when he had called and received mail. He later was granted permission to visit the camp to transact business in connection with the school district.

At the conclusion of Rice's testimony the committee adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. It was stated by Chairman Foster that no announcement of a decision in the "Mother" Jones controversy would be made tonight.

GORE SAYS CHARGE IS "INFAMOUS LIE"

Conspiracy Was Hatched by Disappointed Office Seekers, He Says

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 16.—Dis-

nouncing the allegations as an "infamous lie," United States Senator T. P. Gore, from the witness stand today declared that charges of improper conduct, the basis of the \$50,000 damage suit filed against him by Mrs. Minnie Bond, were the invention of a cottage group of disappointed office seekers intended to bring him into disrepute and wreck his chances for re-election. "I know that they had 'framed up' on me," Senator Gore told the jury. "I told Dr. Earp when he called at my office on the day following the occurrence that I would be in the room before I would make terms with them."

Dr. J. H. Earp of Oklahoma City, was a witness for the plaintiff.

Case Completed

Sensor Gore was on the witness stand the greater part of the day. When he concluded several witnesses were called to corroborate previous testimony for the defense and before court adjourned attorneys for the senator announced their case completed. After several witnesses testify in rebuttal tomorrow, argument will begin with the prospects of the case being given to the jury before Wednesday.

Sensor Gore was a willing witness and as he was unperturbed. Mrs. Gore sat with the counsel of the senator and frequently whispered suggestions. Robertson and Fitzpatrick have testified for the plaintiff. Jacobs may be called in rebuttal.

Attorneys for Mrs. Bond sought to open the way for the introduction of evidence dealing with the life of Senator Gore prior to the alleged episode in Washington by asking the question: "Do you know a blind girl in Corsicana, Tex.?"

Jennings Testifies for Gore

Sensor Gore did not answer, however, under instructions of Judge Clark, who ruled before the trial started that only testimony dealing generally with the reputation of the parties to the suit would be admitted. Exceptions were taken by Mrs. Bond's attorneys.

At J. Jennings, former outlaw, now a candidate for nomination for governor, also was a witness today and contradicted testimony given by Mitchell Bonner, a banker of this city. It was not true, Jennings testified, that Jacobs had stated in conversation with Bonner and himself that for \$25,000 he would "call off" the charges against Gore.

Jennings admitted that Jacobs managed his campaign for county attorney. Mrs. Bond was recalled before court adjourned and asserted that after the alleged incident at the hotel Senator Gore called her on the telephone twice, but she refused to talk with him.

The second time Mrs. Bond testified, she asked me to come to his office and I did so the next day.

REPUBLICAN FILIBUSTER FORCES AN ADJOURNMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A Republican filibuster prevented consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in the house and forced an adjournment today. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts engineered the move in an effort to advance the legislative standing of a bill to pension widows and orphans of Spanish war veterans.

Majority Leader Underwood himself took charge of the fight against the filibuster, declaring the appropriation bill must be hastened if congress were to adjourn by June 15, as now proposed.

TAFT ADVANCE AGENT G. O. P. ANVIL CHORUS

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justice, to charge us with anarchistic assaults against the integrity of property and the security of society, would be cheap demagoguery in a bar room, let alone former president of the United States.

"But Mr. Taft in these false statements represents in virulent form the disease of his party. It is the eternal fight of privilege against progress. Wyoming knows whereof I speak. The Republicans of your last legislature bought Governor Carey and his progressive measures at every turn of the road. Had it not been for Democratic support, the feet of your governor would have been hobbled, and your state would have made no progress."

Warren Led Fight.

"Led by Senator Warren, the Republican party of Wyoming is hopelessly reactionary. It does not even put up the cheap pretense of being progressive. Just as Senator Warren's vast holdings of grazing land are used to keep back the small settler, and the increase of your population, are so held that you are denied proper roads by which you can get out of your cities, so the conservative Republican party in its national policy would increase the vast holdings of a few, and would stop the roads by which the American multitudes may reach the free fields of common justice and life."

A resolution announcing opposition to annexation with any other party was adopted at the conference of leaders from all parts of the state today. The conference was followed tonight by a meeting at which H. N. Gottlieb, state chairman, presided, and speeches were made by Judge C. E. Winter of Casper, F. D. Blume of Sheridan and William Z. Cadmus, national organizer of Illinois, all voicing the sentiment of the resolution against fusion.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN GIVES VISITORS WEALTH INTERESTING INFORMATION

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flat car where there exhibited that the lecturing is done. The last exhibit car is ported off for displays by the forage crop, domestic science and veterinary departments. The display of the latter department attracts much attention through several freak exhibits, chief of which are the stuffed skulls of a two-headed calf and a preserved body of a pig with one head and two bodies.

The forage crop exhibit is complete and covers many grain products as well as forage crops. Under the silage, silage, silage and silage corn. Included under the head of forage crops are found excellent samples of red, white and black amber.

In the domestic science department are shown many convenient appliances for the farmer's wife. Methods of cooking fruits and making butter and other dairy products are also shown and explained by the efficient corps of women from the State Agricultural college.

J. F. Jarrell, publicity agent for the Santa Fe, who is in charge of the program aboard the train, is enthusiastic over the subject of cooperation, showing himself throughout the west in the specific form of cooperative associations for the purpose of overcoming unfavorable market conditions.

In conversation last night with business men and farmers, he said: "In a recent letter on the subject of cooperative associations and market conditions, addressed to traffic officials of the Santa Fe, resident E. P. Ripley said 'As nearly as I am able to figure this question out, the immediate remedy lies in an organization of producers under which, as a body, they can deal with some one staff in each town, and ship either carloads or parts of carloads to him regularly, trusting him to dispose of them to the best possible advantage.'"

Only recently Mr. Jarrell conducted a campaign among the vegetable growers of the Arkansas valley, resulting in the shaping of a number of strong cooperative organizations.

Farmers Urged to Cooperate.

"Investigation shows that the greatest difficulty the producer has after growing his crop is finding an available market," said Jarrell. "This trouble has been overcome in many communities by the farmers organizing to handle their product in car lots, selling through agencies which they themselves establish. The individual farmer, with a part of a car of stuff in each town, and ship either carloads or parts of carloads to him regularly, trusting him to dispose of them to the best possible advantage."

The Santa Fe will aid such organizations materially through its commercial agents in the large centers by giving information regarding markets. This service has been performed successfully in a number of instances where organization has been effected. It is not so successful in the case of the individual farmer, for the reason that the needs of no two farmers in the community are the same. The Santa Fe wants to cooperate with the farmers to the fullest extent in the development of the resources of the territory traversed by its lines, and its officials have reached the conclusion that the most efficient cooperation will come when the farmers are organized—when they cooperate with us another."



Start the day with a warm meal that gives stomach comfort and supplies the greatest amount of body building material. Keep the body warm and strong by eating

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STEAMER GROUNDS ON THE MOST DESOLATE ISLAND IN ATLANTIC; 500 IN PERIL FOR SIX HOURS

GAY HEAD, Va., Feb. 16.—For six hours tonight the Fabre Steamer company's liner Roma, with more than 400 passengers and a crew of 100, from Washington for Providence and New York, was reported in a precarious condition on the rocky shoals of No Man's Land.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a message was picked up saying the vessel had floated and was proceeding to Providence. This was confirmed by a later message to the naval radio station at Newport. Conditions for six hours were poor and details of the accident were lacking. But from the message sent by the Roma, there seemed to be no grave concern on the part of Captain Comberous for the safety of his ship or passengers. The Roma struck on the southern side of the bleak little island during a blizzard. The direction of the gale, it is believed, was the salvation of the steamer.

Reached Providence at Daylight. The Roma was not expected to reach Providence before daylight. The Fabre line steamers rarely attempt to move up Narragansett bay at night when the weather is thick and it was believed she would anchor off Newport to await favorable conditions.

The revenue cutter Itasca, in the western end of Long Island sound, was the first to respond to the distress signals, but had before her a hard fight for several hours. The revenue cutter Ashore south side No Man's Land. Send powerful tugboat with well provided towing material. Impossible for us to get off with our own power." Captain Comberous is said to be making his first voyage as master of the ship. He communicated with the revenue cutter Itasca and gave the impression that the vessel was in no great danger and would be floated with the aid of tugs.

The Roma apparently went ashore at half tide.

VEDRINES CAN'T GET DUEL WITH EDITOR

Second of Respective Parties Meet, but Fail to Arrange Fight

PARIS, Feb. 16.—An apparent deadlock has occurred in the arrangements for the duel between Jules Vedrines, the aviator, and Rene Quinton, president of the French Aerial league. M. Quinton's seconds met M. Vedrines' seconds today and informed them that according to the laws of the duel, Vedrines must fight Henry Roux, whom he insulted and then refused satisfaction, before any other duel could be considered. They added that, quite apart from this, they were of the opinion that M. Quinton's telegram to Vedrines, suggesting that he fight Roux, did not constitute a cause for complaint.

Vedrines seconds communicated this decision to him in writing and the aviator explained that he had struck Roux because he had serious reasons for doing so and that he refused to fight Roux until a jury of honor had cleared Roux of charges which lay against him.

Roux Vedrines acquiesced, declined to submit himself to a jury, and it now seemed that as long as he maintained that position Quinton would not fight.

CHICAGO RIVER 10 UNDERGO OPERATION

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Chicago river, which already has passed through the experience of having its current reversed, is likely to undergo another operation and be straightened, according to a proposal of the Pennsylvania and allied railroads systems planning a monster terminal here. The proposal to straighten the worst bend in the river's course, at a cost of about \$6,000,000, was approved by a subcommittee today.

CHICAGO HAS CENSORSHIP OF MOVING PICTURES

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Police censorship of moving pictures, which has been the subject of two suits in the federal courts here, tonight was turned over to a special board of five women and one man whose appointments were announced by Mayor Harrison. All six are representatives of social and civic societies. They will paid \$1,300 a year.

ONE KILLED, FIVE HURT WHEN AUTO LEAVES COURSE

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16.—A great gray racer, picking its course for the Vanderbilt cup race next Saturday, leaped from the road near the National Soldiers Home at Sawtelle today, killing a veteran of many battles, and injuring five other persons today.

The dead LOUIS G. SMITH, civil war veteran 69 years old.

Mrs. A. W. Pipes, Poison, Montebello, by the car and bruised.

David Lewis, driver of car, mangled up.

E. R. Ernott, mechanic, probably internally hurt.

Two girls were knocked down but not seriously hurt. They left the scene before being identified.

The only explanation available tonight was that Lewis lost control of his car as it swept along the Santa Monica course nearing the sea.

The roadway at this point is wide. Smith, the veteran, was sunning himself and watching passing interurban cars and vehicles, when the racer, running 50 miles an hour, was upon him. His comrades staggered to the hospital with the blue-uniformed body, but he was dead almost before the house surgeon saw him.

Lewis and Ernott were pinned under the car, which upset, and at first it was believed both were dead. Tonight, however, it was said Lewis will recover, but the doctors were not so confident about the mechanic.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1914.

ENCOURAGING BETTER FARMING

THE Santa Fe "Dairy, Silo and Forage Crop Demonstration Train" which is now on exhibition here is an agency for better farming, which in turn means greater production and increased prosperity. Long ago intelligent railroad managers realized the importance of doing what they could to help the farmers in the territory traversed by their lines. To them it means increased population and heavier shipments, with a consequent increase of earnings.

The agricultural demonstration trains have proved to be perhaps the most effective plan of helping the farmers. The one now here is made up of eight cars with all sorts of farm exhibits including live stock, grains, dairy products, etc., and with equipment for giving illustrated lectures. In such a place as Colorado Springs an exhibition of this sort is valuable chiefly because it arouses the interest of the people. But the real usefulness of the train lies in the opportunity it affords for practical, first-hand instruction to the farmers who visit it at the country stations. Experienced agricultural experts from the agricultural colleges travel with the train to advise the farmers, answer questions, explain the exhibits and otherwise, help solve everyday problems.

This method of bringing directly to the farmer the practical benefits of the information gained by the experts is about to be enacted into law. A bill is now pending in Congress making provision for sending the agricultural college professors on frequent trips through the country to meet the men on the soil. Under the present laws the results of the investigation made in the colleges and experiment stations are regularly embodied in voluminous reports which are distributed by the thousands. A few of them actually serve a good purpose by falling into the hands of men who are able to utilize them, but it is a safe guess that nine-tenths of them are wasted. Obviously it is better and more practical for the expert to go among the farmers himself and explain to them in detail just what he has done, rather than rely on a printed pamphlet to make the information available.

THE ALIEN IN THE CITY

IT is a curious fact that although a very large majority of the Europeans who emigrate to the United States—perhaps four-fifths—are country people whose sole occupation has been farming, very few of them ever engage in that vocation in America. And herein lies one of the most complex of the many problems arising from unrestricted immigration. The Italians, the Austrians and Hungarians, the Poles are farmers at home. But when they come to America they find conditions wholly different.

Perhaps their first impulse is to get out on the land, but they do not know how to go about it. Very few of them have money enough to buy land, and there is nobody in whom they have confidence to give them the necessary advice and practical help. On the contrary they find in New York and other large cities plenty of foreign bankers, labor agents, saloon keepers and others who speak their own language, ready to steer them into industrial channels. Thus the labor markets of the large cities are over-crowded, and in each one the foreign colony becomes an economic problem.

Meanwhile there is a steady demand for farm labor at good wages and under conditions decidedly more favorable to the making of American citizenship than obtain in the steel mills and other big industrial plants. In California and some other places where Europeans, especially Italians, have turned their attention to agriculture they have shown remarkable adaptability, usually outclassing their American neighbors.

A writer in one of the recent magazines declares that last year the number of alien men entering this country who had been either farmers or farm laborers was 387,495, and that 78 per cent of these are still

herded together in the cities. Perhaps most of them would have gone directly to the farms if they had known how to go about it.

Here is a matter in which our immigration authorities might profitably study the example of Canada. Our northern neighbor has handled its immigration problem much more intelligently than we have done, although it is a very different problem. Canada is anxious for immigrants to populate its vacant lands, while with us the question is whether to limit the number who come without solicitation. But the Canadian government has sent agents abroad to make investigations at first hand, to solicit the most desirable class, and to see that on arrival they are taken directly to the rural districts and located on the land. Uncle Sam is no longer able to give all of them free farms, but he could at least do better for them by sending them out into the country to obtain employment as laborers.

'ANOTHER POSTAL INNOVATION

THE usefulness of the postal service to the public has been increased more rapidly since the beginning of last year than in all the previous decade. Seemingly it is now the policy of the department and of Congress to heighten the efficiency of the service in every way possible by adopting ideas which have been found good in other countries but have hitherto been rejected here through fear of injuring some private interest.

Thus the public was repeatedly denied the parcel post because it would conflict with the interests of the express companies. Postal savings banks, which have been established in nearly every civilized country in the world for many years, were likewise refused through fear that they would injure the business of the savings banks. But two years of operation has shown the fallacy of this belief, and now their functions are to be further extended.

Now another innovation has been adopted by Congress which, though of minor importance, will nevertheless add considerably to the usefulness of the money order service. At present a money order is payable only at the office on which it is drawn, but under the new law they will be payable at any postoffice. The order will be as safe as at present, but will be more easily cashed. Under this system people traveling can carry their money in the form of postal orders which can be cashed anywhere.

Such innovations as this, together with the lower rates and increased weight limits on parcel post matter and the increase of the amount of deposits permitted in postal savings banks, are rapidly making the department vastly more useful to the public than it has ever been before.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

THE SINGLE TAX
To the Editor of The Gazette.
It is doubtless impolitic for an outsider to repeatedly intrude into your local discussion of single tax. However, outsiders are interested. First, because some of our own little summer homes in your community that are about to be deprived of an openly confessed scheme of confiscation. Second, if it takes but the turn of an election, participated in by the irresponsible nonpaying vote in union with the powerful interests promised the privileges of society "without money and without price," then this propaganda is a very potent menace to the security of property everywhere.

The question is a moral one and should be discussed on a higher plane than its sordid appeal to the selfishness of capital. By making Pueblo a tax-dodger's paradise that town may attract money. Canada profited similarly during the days when it offered asylum to defrauders. Mr. Havers concludes: "We are building a city on a sure and just foundation. Let us see. A widow invested \$15,000, her husband's insurance, in Pueblo property, carrying cheap but rentable buildings. Doubling her land value tax absorbs her income. She can't sell, no one desires property selected for confiscation. Not having the physical strength required at the wash-tub, her choice is suicide or the poor house. An old Pueblo mother after her son, an aging farmer, the Socialists are running this town now. You will double, and I see no way but to let the old home go." An aged seamstress has her "stitch, stitch, stitch" savings invested in a mortgage on 16 lots. Owner refuses his hitherto prompt interest payment because he "must await developments." An obvious flaw in single tax philosophy is that it does not provide for Odelette's victims.

When the ultimate goal of the single taxer is realized, and the banker drives his untaxed limousine over light-embellished boardwalks that don't cost him a cent, when the possessors of the watered fictions of finance ride the sunlit crests of society on a free pass, when the bond holder's boy is educated at the expense of the market gardener, when the tillers of the soil have been reduced to tenants, paying 4 per cent rent on the value of their confiscated homes, creating in life that sad character of fiction, "the man with the hoe carrying the burden of the world upon his back," then will industrial labor learn too late that the middle classes, their real friends, are no more.

Silena Ken, February 14. F. L. MARTIN

FROM OTHER PENS

"AND GALLIO CARED FOR NONE OF THOSE THINGS"

From Colliers
Ex-Governor Hadley makes out with skill and sincerity the best case that can be made out for the Republican national committee. And yet we feel sure that the American people will not regard the case made by Senator Borah. Senator Cummins and ex-Governor Hadley in their reference to the Progressive movement, remind us of Gallio. Gallio was a great Roman who wrote treatises on natural history, which, doubtless, he thought would make him immortal. Well, he is immortal.

but for the very last reason, as Samuel Butler points out, which would have flattered his vanity. His treatise on natural history are gone and forgotten. And Gallio's name survives in history only because he cared nothing about a very great movement which crossed the world when he was living.

He was the Roman governor of Corinth when Paul came. Paul had been in Corinth for a year and a half preaching a new spirit of brotherhood upon earth, and the Jews were very angry at him for stirring up so much commotion. Early as the standpatters of today are angry at the leaders and preachers of the new spirit. The Jews brought Paul before Gallio and made complaint against him. But Gallio made light of it, saying "If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lawlessness," he would consider it, but since it was "a question of words and names," he would be no judge of such matters.

That is the way of Hadley and Cummins and Borah. They care nothing about these things, and it is because they were indifferent to a movement which caught up many of the finer spirits of their time that their names will be remembered in American history.

WHY THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS GROWING.

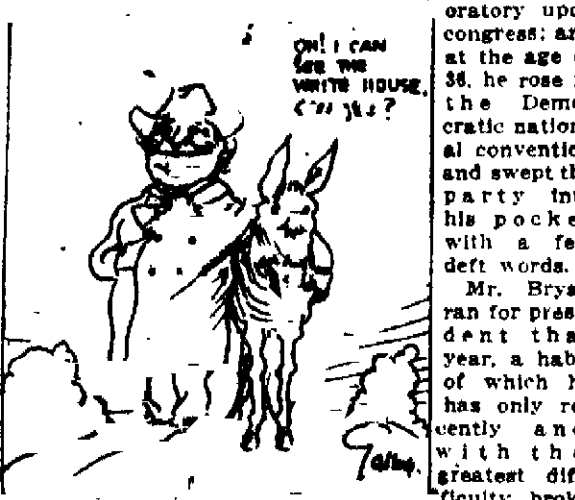
From the Railway Review.
The accident resulted in three fatalities and in injuries to 27 others of the passengers and crew. Most of the casualties occurred to the passengers in the "Jim Crow" car, which was of wooden construction. The private car of Mr. J. B. Munson, vice president and general manager of the road, was also derailed but its occupants escaped with relatively inconsequential injuries.

PONDEROUS PERSONAGES

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

BY GEORGE FITCH
Author of "At Good Old Bismarck"

William Jennings Bryan, owner of an undivided half of the Democratic party of this nation, was born in Illinois in 1856, and began the discussion of politics a few months later. At the age of 19, he was winning oratorical contests for Illinois college. At the age of 27, he was addressing a few scathing remarks to the Republican party in Nebraska, from which it has never entirely recovered. At the age of 31, he began trying out new and deadlier forms of oratory upon congress and at the age of 36, he rose in the Democratic national convention and swept the party into his pocket with a few deft words.



Owner of an undivided half of the Democratic party of this nation.

He was almost the first presidential candidate to run for the office instead of sitting on his front porch and receiving the homage of his party. When Mr. Bryan runs for president he does not do so in an easy chair. He climbs onto the back platform of a train and for months afterwards sections hands along his line of march pick large reverberating words out of the surrounding scenery. Mr. Bryan holds the long distance record for oratory, having often spoken for 1,000 miles at a stretch, with only short pauses between stations.

Mr. Bryan is now 54 years old. He is a short, heavy-set man with a wide gauge face and a forehead which extends well down the other side of his dome of reason. He wears his remaining hair long and dark and is not addicted to whiskers. He is a plainly dressed man with plain, unvarnished ways and half the people of the west have talked with him at one time or another on the local trains on which he has spent so much of his life.

Mr. Bryan has been a lawyer, soldier, author and traveler, as well as a candidate. At present, he is an editor, former Chautauque lecturer and cabinet officer. He is also one of the few orators remaining in captivity and in all history few men have known more of the art of producing a shimmering sentence of silver eloquence and cutting it around the unready listener until he is a shouting captive. As secretary of state he is one of the greatest lecturers extant and among lecturers he is our greatest secretary of state.

(Copyrighted by George Matthews Adams.)

A Queen Idea of God

BY RUTH CAMERON

The little boy was very sleepy and wanted to say his prayers in bed instead of on his knees as he had been most properly taught to do. His mother pleaded and commanded to no avail. Finally she said, "But if you don't get out of bed and say your prayers on your knees, Robert, God will be angry with you, and maybe he'll make it rain tomorrow and you won't be able to go over to grandmother's."

The little boy was evidently much impressed by that. He wanted very much to go to grandmother's, but he didn't like to risk the rain, and so with a groan on his face he tumbled out of bed and hastily assuming the proper attitude launched himself into prayer.

His mother was evidently satisfied but had his reason to be? Wouldn't it have been almost better for the little boy to say his prayers in bed than to have been tossed into saying them on his knees in fear of a God who would be angry at him if he didn't?

It seems to me that some of the ideas and superstitions which we hold about God are almost insulting to him. I have heard it said that God made man in his own image, and man then created God in his. It is certainly true that as water cannot rise above its own level, so our conception of God cannot rise above the level of our finite imagination. But surely it ought not to fall below that level. Surely we ought to realize that God is more compassionate than the best men we ever knew or could imagine. And yet some people seem to believe in a God who is so cruelly kind or just as a good man.

A Scotchman once repeated to me an interesting little anecdote which his mother told him about Ian MacLaren.

Ian MacLaren (Mr. Watson) was a Presbyterian minister, but he was very liberal. One day he was arguing with a good old bell-ringer and brimstone minister about infant damnation. Dr. Watson pointed out to him that no decent man could be a party to such unfair condemnation, and asked him if he didn't think God was at least as good as man if not a trifle better.

"I know, I know," said the old Presbyterian, his voice vibrant with emotion "but I'm tellin' ye, sir, that the Almighty in his official and judicial capacity, has to do more things than that in his private and paternal character he must be mercilessly ashamed of."

ODDS AND ENDS

With 250,000 men and women out of employment in New York alone, no wonder congress is beginning to realize that there is an unemployment problem. If congress would place that national appropriation for good roads in the hands of army engineers, instead of turning it over to hungry state politicians, the unemployed could be put to work, with results beneficial to the entire country.

But, of course, if that were done, the bill would contain no pork, and it's pork the congressmen are after. Let the unemployed find the nearest soup house.

Casual employment is rightly said to be one of the great causes of unemployment. But casual employment is due largely to the competitive industries. There can be no genuine industry only as industry is organized on a national basis. And that unfortunately, does not agree with the New Freedom.

At least one charge that imported gunmen commit murder has been substantiated. At Houghton four copper mine detectives have been convicted of manslaughter.

The "male political trust" is in for a lacing. Southern Democrats, Tammany men and eastern standpatters, beware.

When the weather man talks about "all sections of the country except the Pacific coast" he forgets Colorado. We have it all under our own. Of course, it's not necessary for him to predict for us; we always have the best there is.

If you didn't visit the Santa Fe's "silo special" last night, you had better do so today. On this train is demonstrated the method by which eastern Colorado may be redeemed.

The Japs are still crude in their politics. Instead of employing the delicate method of "stuffing" the ballot box to suit their purposes, they crudely destroy the box itself, with its contents. But, inasmuch as a Japanese naval officer has just been accused of graft, it must be admitted the little brown brothers are rapidly learning the niceties of civilization.

One of the congressional investigating committee narrowly escaped arrest at Trinidad Sunday night. These congressmen can't expect to run about as freely as if they were still in the United States.

As for E. P. Costigan, since he dares venture to Trinidad, he is likely to find himself held incommunicado, along with "Mother" Jones.

It's evidently the purpose of the Democratic congress to prolong the radiator hearings until all the lands are gone. By the way, what support did Secretary Lane receive from the president in his efforts to preserve these lands for the people?

President Weilborn of the C. F. and I. says he feels no responsibility whatever for conditions in the southern coal fields. Which shows, as had been suspected, that President Weilborn's conscience is exceedingly rudimentary.

Gilson Gardner, the muckraking, untruthful Washington correspondent in Washington, will probably be expelled from the senate press gallery—Pueblo Chronicle.

All this because Gardner knows a reactionary when he sees him—and doesn't hesitate to name him.

This is the last day of the present Denver water fight. Maybe now for a little while the Denver papers will carry some news of general interest.

The water fight ends with a more natural line-up. Speed goes back to his old job, the corporations.

Many Colorado Springs people are of the opinion of Clinton Rogers Woodruff that this city should adopt the city manager plan. We've got to keep at the head of the procession.

Reactionary Republicans are growing anxious; they fear Senator Borah is getting ready to jump the party reservation. Borah will have to eventually swallow all his professed principles.

Daniel Guggenheim is convinced the United States could and should take over all public utilities. Is there a joker somewhere?

There is a great difference between a socialist and an anarchist—Gunnison Republican.

Respectfully referred to the Colorado Springs Telegraph.

Miss county wants commission government. It's coming.

Labor Commissioner Brake says the laws of Colorado are not enforced. A hard slap on the Democratic administration of the past six or eight years—Durango Herald.

What says Secretary of State Pearce who appoints Brake?

Agent this Denver scrap between O'Donnell and Bonfille—we will send our tears when the killing occurs—Telluride Examiner.

But men of that stripe never get to the killing stage.

Costigan's conversion to the cause of downtrodden labor is too sudden and his hands are too soft for his professions to look genuine. Boulder Camera.

Paddock, sub of the Camera is a gentleman sub a fine old southern gentleman and he had said he hasn't any use for these red-necked swart-browns who tell in the mines. Their only use is to make money to keep fine old southern gentlemen like Paddock in luxury.

Denver citizens are being urged to vote for the Moffat tunnel to get something for nothing—and the papers are not barred from the mails—Swink Advocate.

This, however, is probably the last appearance of this particular "something for nothing."

Boulder county farmers want state coal mining. This is the legitimate result of the continued defiance of public opinion by the Colorado operators.

You know there is a difference in framing---

We solicit your patronage in Picture Framing of the better sort.

You will find our prices always moderate, quality considered.

Hardy's Art Store

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

FEBRUARY 17, 1884. FEBRUARY 17, 1894.

G. S. Barnes started for Memphis but stopped in Denver as on account of floods along the Mississippi, he feared he could not reach his destination.

H. Neff of the Neff & Farrar meat market started east to secure a supply of corn-fed beef.

The weather had moderated after a week of zero temperature and the sleighing, which had been very good, had disappeared.

The ladies of the woman's auxiliary to the Keeley league gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Saxton of New Orleans, the national president of the organization.

M. H. Koop had an unusually fine display of fruit in the window of his store in the El Paso building.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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DUST AND FUMES

In certain industries in the process of manufacture, the air is badly polluted. In some the pollution is with dust, but, while chemically harmless, is mechanically harmful. In others the substances produced are chemically poisonous.

Baskerville tells us that in chemical and metallurgical plants in England and Germany the following requirements must be met:

1. In petroleum refineries, extraction rooms, ether manufactories, plants where inflammable liquids and vapors are likely to be present in the air, flour mills and all other mills where inflammable dusts are likely to be wafted about or suspended in the air, the belts on all machinery are to be treated with a suitable compound to prevent or minimize the possibility of static discharge.

2. Workmen in plants where the air is contaminated with potash or soda, mineral acids, metal or other irritating vapors are required to wear workmen respirators.

3. All fume and dust producing factories and mines are to be equipped with oxygen respirators and the men are thoroughly to understand their use.

4. Glasses for the protection of the eyes are required in plants where the fumes are irritating to the eyes.

5. The plants are to be well ventilated in order to prevent the accumulation of gases and vapors.

6. The dust on the floors of printing plants, type-casting, metal-working and other establishments may be laid by ponding mineral oils. These may be mixed with sawdust or other substances. In many dusty trades it is advisable to sprinkle with water. This is the case especially in mines.

The industries in which Baskerville especially recommends workmen respirators are: Rag sorting in paper factories, thrashing, milling, hatch-mixing in glass factories, stone-cutting and marble-cutting.

Lehman gives the following proportions of certain chemicals in the air as harmful to those who breathe it. This is expressed in parts per million: Hydrochloric acid, 10; sulphuric acid, 10; carbonic acid, 500; ammonia, 100; chlorine and bromine, 1; iodine, 5; hydrogen sulphide, 100; carbon disulphide, 1; carbon monoxide, 250.

We get things in America, through education more than through law. The employers who have not safeguarded their employees should catch up with the procession.

The employee should have a policy. It is to refuse to work where there are not proper safeguards where the shop policy is one of safety to keep it up by personal obedience.

REPLY TO A. K.

Spirits of mine will do you no harm. It will do you no good. I can see no reason why you should do anything or take anything.

TOO MUCH EXERCISE.

L. M. H. writes: "Do you approve of gymnasium exercise in the evening for a woman who works during the day as a clerk? I have been going to a gymnasium class twice a week for about an hour each evening, being of the impression that the exercise would benefit my health generally. I find that the next day I am fatigued generally that is my muscles are sore, my back aches, my head aches, and altogether I feel miserable. This lasts for two or three days. I am a clerk in a department store and, of course, am on my feet and get quite a bit of exercise during the day. I am 30 years of age. I am told that this condition will last only for the first few weeks, but I have been going to gymnasium for six weeks, and my condition does not improve, that is, I don't seem to be getting used to the exercises at all. Do you think it wise for me to keep on?"

ADJUST YOUR MIND.

A. J. W. writes: "I have had considerable trouble in sleeping. I can sleep, but I dream all night, hence I am not fully rested in the morning. Would a tablet of sodium bromide, 10 grains, have any bad effect on the heart if taken nightly?"

TREATMENT FOR ANEMIA.

A. K. writes: "What is good treatment for a woman with thin blood? Anemia?" Is taking iron and wine advisable for a woman nearing change of life? Is reduction of flow from three days to one a sign of change? What causes pain in the left side near the last rib, not a pleuritic pain? Is it the heart?"

CROWS AS TRACK SCAVENGERS

Section Hands on Southern Pacific Realize Value of the Birds

From the Chicago Inter Ocean
As unique a crew of track cleaners and police as could be found anywhere is enlisted in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The members are neither Americans nor foreigners. It is a crew of crows.

The big black birds built their nests near Hornbrook, Ore., on the northern division of the road, on which D. W. Campbell is superintendent. They have become fat and sleek living off the generosity of tourists and of dining car employees.

When the trains arrive at Hornbrook the crows leave their roosting places and circle above the depot. As the limited pull out the birds follow them for five or six miles. Straps are thrown to them and they devour every scrap of food. The section hands, and other employees of the road realize the value of these birds and keep them from being molested. Trains crossing the Great Salt Lake are followed by sea gulls the latter, like the crows, feasting on scraps thrown from the diners.

In a similar way the Great Lakes are patrolled by white winged gulls. The government protects them, appreciating the work they do in following the ships or hovering over the fishing grounds and keeping the waters free of pollution.

THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLES

Edited for 'THE GAZETTE' by T. W. Ross

NEWS AT EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD

DENVER WRESTLING AND BOXING TOURNEY CLOSES

Many Fast Bouts Staged; Winners in Various Classes Awarded Prizes

DENVER Feb. 16.—The annual boxing and wrestling tournament of the Denver Athletic club, closed tonight with a long program of finals and the semifinals in the 125-pound boxing class.

In the latter Al Robotham got the decision over Paul Schwabe and John Mack over George Lee.

In the final for the class Mack won the decision over Robotham.

Other finals:

Wrestling, heavyweight, Horace Deke decision over Iver Johnson.

155-pound, George Dugray defeated Roy McGilone.

135-pound, Roy Webster defeated John Johnson.

Boxing, heavyweight, Arthur Stedman, decision over Horace Deke.

105-pound, Dennis Ford, decision over Jimmy Summers.

115-pound, Al Simon, decision over Henry Braymer.

168-pound, John Duffy, knocked out Sam Leonard.

145-pound, Ed Egan, decision over Horace Myers.

185-pound, O. Englehart, knocked out Charles Werner.

First Baseball Game of Season Was Played in Springs Yesterday

The first baseball game of the year in Colorado Springs has been played today, while others were quietly planning to arrange a game for the next few days provided the exceptionally warm weather continued, two teams met yesterday afternoon and suffered through nine long innings.

The "Baby" Alhambra Giants beat the Steele school second team 8 to 4. The batteries were "Baby" Giants, Bill Long and Cooper; Steele, Hennings, Newhall and C. Price.

You Will Be Pleased With the Way Your Car Looks After We Wash It. Bring It In.

Autoclean Rear Phone Bldg. Main 2479.

What Bob Fitzsimmons, Old Champion, Hopes to Do to "Battling" Levinsky, the Freak Fighter



Bob Fitzsimmons, former champion of the world, and perhaps the greatest fighter of Quensberry days is matched to box that human freak, "Battling" Levinsky. Bob says he will lift his right inside of Levinsky's left hook and drop Dan Morgan's aspiring white hope.

Levinsky, himself is one of the most remarkable fighters the country has known. He never trains, he just fights, sometimes twice a week, often three times.

Lately Morgan had him matched for six fights in one week. It is probably true that since the beginning of 1913 he has had more fights than Fitzsimmons in all the years he spent boxing in the United States.

Fitz fought eight or 10 times a year. Levinsky has had 50 fights within six months.

"I don't train," said he. "Morgan doesn't give me time. He makes the matches too fast."

Morgan is one of the most successful managers of second-class fighters the country has known. He made a fortune for Knockout Brown, a lot of money for Jack Britton, and is making a fortune for Levinsky. If he were to manage a champion he would probably make more money than any manager of the past ever dreamed of.

O'Day Takes Cubs to Florida to Develop Half or New Infield

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Manager Hank O'Day, with 14 ball players left tonight for Tampa where he will begin this week the task of developing one-half of a new infield for the Cubs.

The desertion of Shortstop Bridwell, who jumped to the Federal, and the loss of Johnny Evers, second baseman, left a hole about the keystone which the filling of which will be one of O'Day's chief cares.

With Sailer and Zimmerman sure of jobs and Bill Sweener not expected to report, the vacancies must be filled by two of the five other infielders in whom O'Day expresses much confidence.

Ritchie Signs to Box Ad Wolgast Ten Rounds in Milwaukee March 12

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Wally Ritchie, lightweight champion, signed articles here today for a 10-round bout with Ad Wolgast in Milwaukee the night of March 12. Under the terms of the agreement Ritchie will get \$10,000 with the privilege of 10 percent of the fight receipts.

Toledo Will Play in Cleveland This Year to Keep Out Federals

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 16.—To combat the threatened invasion of the Federal league, C. W. Somers, owner of the Cleveland club, to baseball clubs announced tonight that the Toledo club will play its games in Cleveland this season. The club therefore will have two clubs in Toledo, while the Cleveland club is traveling. The Toledo club is a member of the American association.

The Toledo club, under a new name, will be managed by Jimmy Shreck, former outfielder of the Chicago National league club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Cleveland, no longer being considered as the possible home of a Federal league baseball club, according to James A. Gilmore, president of the league, who returned from the east tonight. No more chances in the league will be made this year, Gilmore said.

Heavyweights Struggle Through Long Wrestling Bout--All for Nothing

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Gustave Fritsenky, claimant of the European championship, and Paul Samson, heavyweight wrestler, struggled through a long match tonight only to find, at the conclusion of the bout that a deputy sheriff had attached the box office receipts of \$550. They had their night's work for nothing.

The wrestlers finished the match without knowing that most of the money for which they had been straining themselves had disappeared. The attachment was made against Edward N. White, promoter of the match, on a three-year-old judgment. Fritsenky won the match in straight falls.

Wolgast Gets Decision Over Tommy Gary in 10 Rounds at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Ad Wolgast of Cadillac Mich. won a newspaper decision over Tommy Gary of Chicago in a 10-round boxing contest tonight. Wolgast was the aggressor, did much damage in Gary, however, Wolgast found a decidedly formidable opponent for the Chicago boy likewise did considerable damage with a left hook and a right uppercut.

UTAH PIONEER DIES

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 16.—Richard Douglass, one of the few Utah pioneers who saw the burning of the Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Ill., died today at the age of 87 years. Douglass is survived by 14 children, 62 grandchildren and 4 great-grandchildren.

ROBBERS GET \$10,000

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 16.—Robbers got more than \$10,000 in cash early today when they bound and gagged a night watchman in the office of C. S. Pomeroy and wrecked the safe. Pomeroy says the loot was the savings of a lifetime.

BOWLING NEWS

OVERLAND ALLEYS

The D. Y. Butcher Drug Co.

Van Meter .. 189 161 213 563

Powell .. 167 162 245 574

Knobloch .. 191 149 255 595

Thomson .. 172 221 111 453

Harmon .. 182 148 189 499

Totals .. 852 789 991 2632

The Hub

Barnett .. 125 171 142 441

Marburg .. 135 143 128 406

Levin .. 137 178 126 441

Monaghan .. 152 217 186 555

Williams .. 157 219 194 570

Totals .. 727 904 806 1537

1914 FOUR CYLINDER CARS VASTLY OUTNUMBER SIXES

Why, you might ask, discussion about whether 1914 is a four or six cylinder car, said L. C. Howard, Cadillac Sales Manager.

It is not a subject which calls for discussion. It is simply a question of fact.

There are only two conditions which can determine the question. One is that either the four or six cylinder shall outnumber the other in the output of production. The other is that the value of the output of either shall exceed the other.

All makers of cars intend to lay out their plants for 1914 on the basis of estimates of what the year's production will be. These estimates are based on the automobile industry's estimate that there will be six million cars produced in 1914. It is already estimated that the output of the four cylinder car will be four million, and the output of the six cylinder car will be two million.

From a dollar and cents standpoint these estimates likewise show that the selling value of the four cylinder car will be from two to three times the selling value of the six cylinder car.

"Our own company has already shipped more than 7,500 of the 1914 model and that in itself is probably greater than all six cylinder cars combined selling at or more than the Cadillac price.



JOHNNY DUNDEE

Although Johnny Dundee, the clever New York boxer, has been trimming a number of good lightweights of late and challenging all of the best men in this class, he has agreed to train down and make the featherweight limit for a match with Featherweight Champion Johnny Kilbane, which will be staged in Philadelphia the second week in March. Dundee has developed a hard punch and he believes he can knock out the Cleveland title holder.

Touchard and Prentice Winners in Singles of Indoor Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—G. I. Touchard, the playing through champion, and R. S. Prentice, the former Harvard player, were the principal winners today in the singles in the national indoor tennis championship tournament. I. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell, the former international and Olympic player, won a place in the semifinal round of the doubles.

MIKE GIBBONS OUTPOINTS KID GRAVES IN 6 ROUNDS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul outpointed Kid Graves of this city in a six-round bout here tonight. Gibbons apparently did not extend himself and several times was hoisted by the spectators.

CONGRESS MAY COMBAT HOG CHOLERA AND HORSE DYSENTERY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A \$500,000 campaign against hog cholera and horse disease, called before me today, financed by a bill introduced by House today, and which has already passed the senate.

TRAILS LEADING TO SOUTHLAND TRAINING CAMPS; BASEBALLITIS WILL STRIKE SOON

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—All trails of the southland training camps lead to the south. The first of the winter baseball season will be the Chicago club, which will leave for the south on the 17th. The second will be the St. Louis Browns, which will leave on the 18th. The third will be the Philadelphia Athletics, which will leave on the 19th. The fourth will be the Boston Red Sox, which will leave on the 20th. The fifth will be the New York Yankees, which will leave on the 21st. The sixth will be the Cleveland Indians, which will leave on the 22nd. The seventh will be the Pittsburgh Pirates, which will leave on the 23rd. The eighth will be the Cincinnati Reds, which will leave on the 24th. The ninth will be the Milwaukee Brewers, which will leave on the 25th. The tenth will be the St. Paul Saints, which will leave on the 26th. The eleventh will be the Minneapolis Millers, which will leave on the 27th. The twelfth will be the Kansas City Blues, which will leave on the 28th. The thirteenth will be the Omaha Cardinals, which will leave on the 29th. The fourteenth will be the Des Moines Grays, which will leave on the 30th. The fifteenth will be the Sioux Falls Indians, which will leave on the 31st. The sixteenth will be the Yankton Indians, which will leave on the 1st of March. The seventeenth will be the Huron Indians, which will leave on the 2nd of March. The eighteenth will be the Jamestown Indians, which will leave on the 3rd of March. The nineteenth will be the Bismarck Indians, which will leave on the 4th of March. The twentieth will be the Grand Forks Indians, which will leave on the 5th of March. The twenty-first will be the Minot Indians, which will leave on the 6th of March. The twenty-second will be the Devils Lake Indians, which will leave on the 7th of March. The twenty-third will be the Grand Rapids Indians, which will leave on the 8th of March. The twenty-fourth will be the Bemidji Indians, which will leave on the 9th of March. 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Something like 10,000 athletes gathered from the southland to the training camps. The majority of them landed in the south on the 17th. The first of the winter baseball season will be the Chicago club, which will leave for the south on the 17th. The second will be the St. Louis Browns, which will leave on the 18th. The third will be the Philadelphia Athletics, which will leave on the 19th. The fourth will be the Boston Red Sox, which will leave on the 20th. The fifth will be the New York Yankees, which will leave on the 21st. The sixth will be the Cleveland Indians, which will leave on the 22nd. The seventh will be the Pittsburgh Pirates, which will leave on the 23rd. The eighth will be the Cincinnati Reds, which will leave on the 24th. The ninth will be the Milwaukee Brewers, which will leave on the 25th. The tenth will be the St. Paul Saints, which will leave on the 26th. The eleventh will be the Minneapolis Millers, which will leave on the 27th. 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Here are the different training camps and their locations:

National League

New York at St. Louis, Mo.

Philadelphia at Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh at Louisville, Ky.

Cincinnati at St. Paul, Minn.

Cleveland at St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis at St. Louis, Mo.

Boston at Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia at Jacksonville, Fla.

Cleveland at New Orleans, La.

Boston at Hot Springs, Ark.

St. Louis at St. Paul, Minn.

Washington at Charlottesville, Va.

Chicago at Chicago, Ill.

New York at Houston, Tex.

Detroit at Detroit, Mich.

Philadelphia at Jacksonville, Fla.

Cleveland at New Orleans, La.

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Wanted

WANTED - Man for ranch at Byrd.
A man for ranch at Byrd, 300 acres, 35 a. cultivated, 100 a. in good condition. Good water, good soil, good climate. For more information, call at 1111 Washington, Phone 1111.

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Furnished
1-ROOM furnished house, screen porch, lawn, garden, chicken yard. 518 S. 10th, Colorado City.
FURNISHED or unfurnished 4-room modern cottage, 111. Inquire 111 S. Weber.

FOR RENT - HOUSES
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WELL-SECURED LOANS
OF
\$350.00 EACH
JOHN LENNOX
AGRICULTURAL LANDS, LOANS
AND INVESTMENTS
211 N. TEJON ST.

FOR SALE - Real Estate
TWO
WELL-SECURED LOANS
OF
\$350.00 EACH
JOHN LENNOX
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211 N. TEJON ST.

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LOST
LOST - Twenty dollar bill, by woman who needs it very bad. Please return to Gazette and receive what reward you desire. \$10.00. Inmate of the finders take \$5 at least.

LOST
LOST - A small folding pocketbook containing \$5 bill, 35 cents in change and ticket from Denver to Ft. Morgan, Colo. Return this office for reward.

LOST
LOST - Arithmetic and physical geography, between Burns and the Dickens Curio store, Reward at Gazette office.

LOST
LOST - 46 bill, on car between 10th and 12th, Ave. and P. O. Reward, this office.

LOST
LOST - Child's right-hand brown kid glove, Grace church to El Paso St. Return to Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Parties who took collar off dog by the name of "Mutt." Return to Gazette for reward.

LOST
LOST - Matrix turquoise pin near Christian Science church. Reward this office.

LOST
LOST - Oblong pin with amethyst and brilliant settings. Reward this office.

LOST
LOST - Long silver bar pin, set with imitation diamonds and amethyst; on set side. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Small leather alligator purse between Del Norte and Glickner. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Between Deas Shoe store and Fuls Studio, child's brown fur scarf. Re and Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Crescent-shaped gold pin, set with diamonds and opals. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
LOST - No reward for diamond stick pin. No reward in business district Friday. Return to Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Child's handbag, initial A. embroidered. Please return to Gazette office.

LOST
LOST - Six month old Scotch Collie. Reward if returned to 1317 N. Royer.

LOST
LOST - Want to borrow \$1000 on good real estate security. R-57, Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Gold pin, penny design pearl set in center. Reward at Gazette.

LOST
LOST - Fire hose kink in West Colo. Spgs. Finders please phone Gazette.



Railroad Time Tables

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Effective January 11, 1914.
City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pike Peak Ave.
Phone Main 1111

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST	
No. 1	Salt Lake City and Pa. 10:20 am
No. 2	Pack Lake City and Pa. 10:20 am
No. 3	Pueblo, Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis. 11:45 am
No. 4	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis. 12:30 pm
No. 5	Glenwood, Utah, Pacific Coast 12:30 pm
No. 6	Salida, Leadville, Durango, Telluride, Alamosa, Durango, St. Vrain. 10:45 pm
NORTH AND EASTBOUND	
No. 7	Leadville, Telluride, Durango, St. Vrain, Alamosa, Durango, Salida. 10:45 am
No. 8	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City. 11:45 am
No. 9	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake. 11:45 am
No. 10	Canon City, Pueblo, St. Louis and Kansas City. 12:30 pm
No. 11	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake. 12:30 pm
No. 12	Trains to Manitou: At from Manitou: 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am 11:45 am

SANTA FE

Corrected to February 15, 1914.
Dulon Station, East Pike Peak Ave.
Phone Main 1111

COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER	
No. 1	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
No. 2	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
No. 3	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
No. 4	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
No. 5	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
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No. 65	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
No. 66	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am
No. 67	Colorado Springs. 7:00 am

The Bennett-Shellenberger Realty Company
5 PINE ST. PH. 4-1111